Description	Failing		Struggling		Solid		Excellent		Exceptional ("one of the few")
RIME	-		PRE-REPORTER		REPORTER		INTERPRETER		MANAGER
Oasis selection	Ne Imp Low	Ne Imp Mid	Ne Imp High	Meets Low	Meets Middle	Meets High	Exceeds Low	Exceeds Middle	Exceeds High
✓ selection									
SPA 1: Take a patient-centered history (focused and complete)	Unable to elicit important information. Questioning lacks a focus and a flow.		g unfocused, close-ended.		Reliably gathers history, beginning with open ended questions. Student line of questioning		REPORTER skills → → PLUS Gathers patients baseline, then chronological HPI Line of questioning/ROS also		INTERPRETER skills → → PLUS: Able to easily adjust technique with communication barriers, or challenging patient
	Main problem is not identified. Misses nonverbal clues.		Struggles to identify main problem. ROS is lacking or disorganized. Misses most nonverbal cues.		explores patient's central issue and follows with complete ROS. Picks up on many nonverbal cues.		explores differential diagnosis. Questioning is sensitive to cultural/social background.		Inquires about relevant social determinants and system factors that influence history to gain a global view.
✓ selection									
SPA 2: Perform a physical examination	Unreliable physical exam. Fails to recognize abnormal. Depends on exam of others.		m. Incomplete exam. Misses major abnormal findings. Rote, unable to focus to differential diagnosis.		Complete exam, maneuvers performed correctly. Recognizes key findings and most abnormal findings. Focuses exam to explore the central issues/chief complaint.		REPORTER skills → → PLUS Skillful maneuvers. Recognizes all major abnormal findings. Explores pertinent +/-s to evaluate both central issues AND a differential diagnosis.		INTERPRETER skills → → PLUS: Applies evidence-based principles to interpret exam (ie LRs) Uses exam to identify new
									problems, and uses findings to influence testing.
✓ selection									
SPA 9: Document and present patient findings and treatment plans (Write ups/Oral Presentations)	Inaccurate history with Critical pieces omitted. Data gathered in subsequent sections is disorganized, inaccurate, or incomplete.		Disorganized, unfocused HPI. Misses some important pieces. Follows HPI with disorganized, unfocused presentation of data. Too much or too little information given.		Comprehensively and accurately presents the patient, starting with baseline, then chronological HPI, followed by an organized presentation of filtered data in each section. Filters out unimportant data. Data presented is focused to central issues.		REPORTER skills → → PLUS: Presents data that is focused to central issue AND an accurate differential diagnosis. For the listener, the differential diagnosis is clear by the end of the HPI and represented in exam and data sections.		INTERPRETER skills → PLUS: Presents a global view of the patient that takes into account social determinants and system factors that influence presentation and management.
✓ selection									
SPA 10: Explain the scientific principles of medicine as applied to differential diagnoses and	Demonstrates a poor understanding of pathophysiology of diseases.		When probed, inconsistently able to explain disease mechanisms of of central issues.		Able to accurately explain disease mechanisms of central problem and differential diagnoses.		REPORTER skills → → PLUS Applies strong knowledge base of diseases to defend and prioritize differential diagnosis.		INTERPRETER skills → → PLUS Advanced understanding of interpreted data to independently make decisions about next steps.
patient care plans "Applied knowledge"	Unable to describe scientific rational for tests and treatments proposed by student or others.		When probed, inconsistently able to explain scientific rational for tests and treatments suggested in plan.		When probed, able to explain scientific basis of tests and treatments suggested in plan.		Fluidly, accurately interprets clinical data to inform the differential diagnosis.		May use test characteristics to predict post-test probabilities of disease to influence next steps

Description	Failing		Struggling		Solid		Excellent		Exceptional ("one of the few")
RIME			PRE-REPORTER		REPORTER		INTERPRETER		MANAGER
Oasis selection:	Ne Imp Low	Ne Imp Mid	Ne Imp High	Meets Low	Meets Middle	Meets High	Exceeds Low	Exceeds Middle	Exceeds High
✓ selection									
SPA 4: Prioritize a differential diagnosis based on clinical reasoning	Unable to gather, recognize and report appropriate clinical data in order to form assessment statement or differential diagnosis. Always requires assistance to form a problem list.		Does not know what data is important to form assessment statement. Requires probing to form working diagnosis. Struggles to form or omits a differential diagnosis. Problem list disorganized, misses some important problems.		Forms an assessment statement that contains most relevant clinical information and usually correctly identifies most likely diagnosis. Requires some input from team to refine working diagnosis and to prioritize differential diagnosis. Forms an accurate problem list but		REPORTER skills PLUS Forms assessment statement that incorporates KEY and discriminating features to reach accurate top diagnosis. Independently forms prioritized differential diagnosis. Independently identifies and prioritizes accurate problem list.		INTERPRETER skills → PLUS: Independently develops and defends a diagnostic and therapeutic plan for patients' central problem(s). Analyzes risk/benefit of diagnostic of therapeutic maneuver in specific patient scenario to suggest next step.
			·	1	missing small	•			'
✓ selection									
SPA 7: Communicate with patients and their support system regarding their care	Poor rapport, lack of respect Defaults to jargon. Misses nonverbal cues. Patients complain about poor bedside manner or interactions.		Inconsistently establishes a rapport with patient. Talks at patient, mostly using medical jargon without confirming understanding. Misses many nonverbal cues.		Student able to establish rapport with patient and overall communicates effectively. Occasionally uses medical jargon. Recognizes most nonverbal cues.		REPORTER skills Establishes rapport that demonstrates sensitivity and respect. Uses lay language and verifies understanding. Tries to sit at bedside, responds to nonverbal cues.		Picks up on health literacy level and nonverbal cues to adjust tone , language , and touch to best communicate with patient.
✓ selection									
SPA 20: Use feedback to improve one's own practices	Limited awareness of deficits. Does not acknowledge deficits when offered constructive feedback. Does not modify behavior in response to repeated feedback. ments about the student: What we have the student of the s		Some self-awareness of deficits. Demonstrates desire to improve. Does not incorporate feedback consistently and/or requires repeated attempts at feedback to improve.		Self-identifies some areas for improvement. Engages with feedback provider. Improvement over time in response to feedback, but requires reinforcement.		Self-identifies most areas for improvement, and acknowledges deficits in response to feedback. Incorporates feedback in a timely fashion with clear and sustained improvement.		Independently identifies deficits and implements strategies for improvement without prompting. Actively seeks further feedback to enhance quality of feedback received.

Question: Would you want to work with this person as an intern or resident? Circle one: **Yes. No. Possibly** – it would depend on additional factors *Comments required if "No" or "Possibly" circled.*

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